TO ADVERTISERS.—The LARGE CIRCU-AATION of The Tribune in both city and country, and espe-cially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

PEW ADVERTISEM	NTS WILL ER PO	UND UNDER THEIR	ı
BRADEC	CIAR BETUE TE ACI	LOWE:	
FIRST PAGE.	SECOND PAGE	SECOND PAGE	
Lecture Notices	Hats	Magnetic Proder.	
		Medicines. Legal Notices, &c.	
Want Places	The Lat	Carporata Notices	
New Publications.	Pianos	N. v. officerations of a sea or sea.	
Amsterments	Sewino Machines	Castfornus	
		Tra eling	ľ
		For Europe, &c	ı
THE AMERICAN	PROMPTERIOR	DOMEST OF LEMOSSONS	
Jenneley Hardware	Patents	Pinancial	п

New Series .- Nos. 1 and 2 .- The sec-NEW SERIES.—NOS. I and 2.—The secnal is published this week, and a most beautiful number it
is, abounding in an infinite variety of sparking and spicy
literature, on subjects of interest to readers of all classes.—
New subscribers can still be supplied with the paper from
the beginning of the New Series, if immediate application
be made to Berronn & Co. It hator House. The terms
are only \$2 a year, for the most valuable and elegant Famiity Newspaper of the age, which, it is universally conceded,
is without a rival in this or any other country. The office
of publication is at 107 Fulton-at.

In Winter, particularly, the article of Coal is of vital importance to the human family; and in order that those who have not purchased their supplies for the Winter may know where to procure them, we feel it a duty incumbent upon us to direct the attention of the numerous readers of The Tribune to that apright and honest coal merchant. Mr. George A. Sparks, 205 and 177 Frailingst. In the same the North River, who never purchases the article wholesale without first having tested its quality; and thus, from his great experience in the trade, purchasers are as certain of getting the best coal brought into New-York as they may be equally certain of getting full weight, for we have tested the accuracy of his scales, and can, with the utmost confidence, recommend his establishment to the public.

ists and others to the large sale, by order of the Executor, of about 86 Building Lots, at auction, by Anysony J. BLEECKER, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante' Exchange. The above lots are all beautifully aituated for building purposes, on Sixty-second and Sixty-third ats between the Sixth and Seventh ava and between the Eighth and Ninth ava, and on the Eighth-av. Also, Building Lots on Forty-third-st and 86 sheres of the capital stock of the Lake Eric Telegraph Company. Maps of the building lots can be laid at the office of the auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.—Terms liberal. (1.353) We invite the attention of capital-

The improvement of inferior writers under Goldskrift is wonderful. Before a course of lessons is half-through, the style of writing is radically changed and the final lesson leaves the pupil a finished penman.—The charge in the cheap classes now open at 239 Broadway is only \$2.59! The terms for private lessons remain unaltered.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY .-But we said there's naught of service,
Bave your Candy, Mrs. Jenvis.
And we walked, though weak and nervous,
To her door.
We purchased the specific,
And our coughs, late so terrific,
Grew quiet and pacific,

Evermore
Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, 866 Broadway, and by druggists
generally.

We invite the attention of the pub-We invite the attention of the public to the peremptory sale at auction, by Asthony J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, This Day, (Theraday, 9th inst.) at 12 o'clock, of about 50 valuable flouses and Lots in the City of New-York, and a sumber of Houses and Lots in the City of Brooklyn, belonging to the estate of Laurent Salles, deceased, and sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq. referee—the sale to be without reserve to the highest bidder. The property heing situated on Maidenlane, Pearl, Cortland, Greenwich, Liberty, Pine, Cedar, Water, John, Beaver, William sis, Bowery, Broadway, Hudson, Vessy, Greene, Tenth and Twenty-third sts. and in Brooklyn and Washington Cities.

CONFIRMED COUGH .- We have had painful experience that a confirmed Cough is the sure pre-lude of Consumption, if suffered to go on unchecked; and believing that Spotten's Cod Liver Oil Candy is the best remedy that can be administered, we cordially recommend it. It may be had of the inventor and proprietor, 118 Bow-ery, and of the Druggists. Price, 25 cents per package.

SELLING OUT AND SELLING OFF.-We hear that Mr. G. M. BODINE, 323 Grand-street, corner of Or-chard, was completely overrus with customers on Monday and Tuesday, while everybody seems determined to have bargains while they are going. This is right Mr. B. de-termines to sell out his stock this month, and the conse-quence is they obtain great bargains. Shawls, silks, mer-noes, velvets, paramatas, alpacas, cassimeres, de laines, popins, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, vestings, flannels, blan-kets, calicoce, cravata, gloves, handkerchiefs, together with every other kind of Dry Goods now on hand, all must be sold. Ladies, now is the time.

HOMESTEAD ART-UNION.—The sub-HOMESTEAD ART-UNION.—The Sub-rangement for the distribution of things worth having, come in rapidly, we understand, and those who intend to join in the contest for the house and lot, pictures, engrav-ings, &c would do well to "step up to the office" at once, or their only chance will be the chance of being too late. The lowest prize a subscriber can get for his \$5 is an en-graving published at \$7, while the highest is a homestead, a good house and lot in Williamsburgh, worth from four to five thousand. The place of subscription is at Hoopea & Brothers, 106 Fulton at. Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufecturers.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL .-20 Fourth-av. near Astor-Place. Open daily for Ladies, from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M.: for Gentlemen, from 3 to 3 P.M. also on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, for ladies and gentle in n. 7 to 9, and on Monday, Wednesday and Frid for ladies and gentlems n.

In the commencement of a Business dependent upon the custom of the public, much depends upon the use of the proper means of reaching the public ear. If done in the proper way and time, and through the medium best adalyed to the object, the most successful results may fairly be expected. The opportunity for doing so is fully presented at the Agency of V B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, whose extensive list embraces the best newspapers of the cities and principal towns of the entire Union.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .- The history of this extraordinary medicine is one of the most wonderful events of the day; its developments every hour positively determine the old theory of the nerves being the source of life, emanating from the brain. The nervous fluid is started from the brain, the same as the Will, proving the assertion of Dr. Watson. "Keep the nerves in order, and every part of the body will be." We acrtainly advise every one who is nervously afflicted to try it. We might say it is worth a trial for every disease of the body or mind. We know it is a wonderful discovery, and prepared entirely of her ba perfectly harmless although so powerful.

The cheapest and best place in the City to get Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is at 41 Cortland-st. under the Merchants Hotel. Boots and Shoes at this es-tablishment are sold 25 per cent, cheaper than at any other store in the city. "Quick sales and small profits," is the motto there.

Sheep of the Beckwell breed, crossed with the Lester, raised by Thomas Exton and Brothers, Hunterdon County, Union Farm, New-Jersey, will be exhibited in the Park To-Day until one o'clock. In consequence of the ice it was impossible to exhibit them scooper. They have been purchased by B. Lawsence, Butcher, 18 and 14 Center Market, by whom they will be offered for sale from Saturday, 11th inst. THE WONDER OF THE AGE .- 54 fat

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS .- Gentle-GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.—Gentlementary of the paying exorbitant prices for their Under Shirte and Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.; but if they will look over the assortment of Hirancock & Leadmeater, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-sts, they will find that they can get everything of the kind there, and for about one-half the price they have to pay at a gentlemon's furnishing store.

REMOVAL .- WARNOCKS, Hatters, have removed to 275 Broadway, Irving House.

To THE LADIES .- The India Rubber House Gloves are invaluable to ladies at this season, proserving the hands soft and white while engaged in domestic affairs, are impervious to hot or cold water, are a speedy cure for chapped or rough hands, and are almost as handsome as black kid. For sale by D. Hodoman. 27 Ma'den-'ane. Price five and six shillings. 19 6t*

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billhous attacks, Liver Complaint, Headache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Contiveness, Loss of Appetite and Indigestion. Dépôt, 146 William-st. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

Velvet Cloaks and Sacks; Cloth, Silk and Merino do, of the most desirable styles and patterns and at greatly reduced prices, may be found at hitrencock & Leadmaren's, 347 Broadway, comer of Leonneds, twhere also every variety of Dry Goods, Silks, Shawis, Merinos, De Laines, Cashmeres, Calicocs and everything size, in fact, that tadies wear or families use can be obtained cheaper than in any other part of the City. Their Sixpenny Callence and Shilling De Laines, as well as many of their other cheap goods, are most desirable for holiday presents for domestics.

FOWLERS & Wells, Phrenologists of Pablishers. Citation Hall, 131 Massan-st. near the Park

The store of Edwards & Bosworth, of Dun-dee, Ill. was robbed of goods and meacy to the amount of six or eight thousand dollars, on the night of the 15th ult. On Monday night, the Sheriff succeeded in finding all the most valuable goods in a haystack on the premises of a man named Harris, in Dundee. Several persons were strongly suspected of being concerned in the robbery, but it was feared their organization was such, that they could not be brought to justice.

Mr. WATKINS, recently elected Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, is a half-brother of HENRY CLAY.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

and International topics, entitled "London The Advertising.—V. B. PALMER, corner Third and Chestnut sts. Philadelphia, and at Scollay's Suilding, Boston, is the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune.

The Whig Almanac for 1851. This Almanac will be sent to all The Tribune Exchange Papers. As a convenient volume for reference on a variety of subjects, it will be found of much greater value than is indicated by the cheapness of its price.

In Congress, Yesterday.

In the Senate, Mr. Houston took his seat for the first time this session; Mr. Seward presented petitions from inventors, praying for protection from the importation of fabrics manufactured in foreign countries by machinery patented in the United States; a number of petitions and reports were presented, mostly referring to private claims; a motion to take up the resolution of the House, authorising the transfer of Bounty Land Warrants was withdrawn, and the bill for the settlement of Land claims in California was taken up. Mr. Gwin made an effort to address the Senate in opposition to Mr. Benton's amendment, but could not proceed, owing to the confusion among the members. After the Chair had threatened "to call names right out in school," if Senators did not behave themselves, order was partially restored, Mr. Gwin concluded, and Mr. Benton took the floor, (we believe for the fifth time,) but gave way for a motion that " is always

In the House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported bills for appropriations to the West Point Academy; for the payment of Navy Pensions; and the expenses of Indian and Post Office Departments for 1852. A resolution to pare off another slice of the Public Lands for the benefit of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and another for the payment of awards made by Mexican Boundary Commission, were appropriately referred, and an effort was made to resume the consideration of the New-Hampshire contested election case. Before this could be accomplished, Mr. Stanton of Ky. made the discovery, that it was the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, and hoped the House would not · desecrate' the day by continuing any longer in session. "Of course," the House would not, and the motion to adjourn was carried-not, however, without a call for the Yeas and Nays, which stood 94 for, 88 against the motion. Would not the people have considered the day more worthily kept, had the House taken up the bill for the Reduction of Postage, and passed it?

Henry Long Surrendered! Yes, Henry Long is his own man no longer. Judge Judson yesterday ordered him to be given up to his captors, and he was started on the road to the renowned State which our retiring Senator regretted (like most of us) that he had not been born The Judge seems hardly to have considered worth his notice the point strongly urged and relied on by the defense-that the claimant was under obligation to produce the record evidence of his title to the slave, having shown that such exists. His controlling idea seemed to be this-"There was once a Henry Long in · Virginia, who was this claimant's (as-'sumed) slave; here is a Henry Long in New-York; now if this Henry Long is n't that Henry Long, why don't he bring forward his father, mother, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins, to prove it ?"

-Cogent as this logic may seem, we demur to its legal conclusiveness. It reminds us teo sharply of the case of the luckless chap in Algiers, who was found in the street in a time of civil commotion with a gun-flint in his pocket, and therefore arrested, condemned and shot; the indictment, proof and sentence being lumped together as follows: "You scoundrel! what business had you with a gun-flint 'unless you are one of the conspirators?"

Well: Long has started on his road to endless slavery, to the tune of "Carry me back to Old Virginia." Uncle Sam pays the fifer; the catcher having sworn that he apprehended a forcible rescue, though nobody else had any suspicion of it. But who would travel at his own expense and pay charges on his captive. when he might have a strong escort and everything nice, at the cost of the Treasury? Who cares for expense se that the Union is safe?

-To-day we presume the Union Committee will send round the hat to buy Long back again. That is right-they have got him into slavery; we hope they will now get him out. For our part, our affection for the Slave Trade don't increase very rapidly. We have a liking for the sentiment. "Millions for defense-not a cent for tribute !"-But the Union and Safety Committee take another view of the matterand we trust they will see Long ransomed without delay.

Honorable Charles J. M'Cardy, our new Chargé to Austria, sailed yesterday in the Baltic. Mr. M'Curdy is a citizen of Connecticut, a Whig, a gentleman and a man of ability, who will represent the Country creditably and vigilantly at the Austrian Court.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE .- The election held at the annual meeting on Monday evening last resulted in the choice of the following Board of Officers: President, PETER FORCE: Vice Presidents, Jos. Henry, M. F. Maury, and J. G. Totten; Cor. Sec. J. C. G. Kennedy; Rec. Sec. Chas. F. Stansbury; Treasurer, Wm. Easby; Librarian, J. H. Lane.

England in Central America. The American Whig Review for the cur-

rent month has an article on Nicaraguan

Assurance, or Sir Henry Bulwer versus Yankee Newspapers," which seems strangely out of place in such a work .-We are impelled to allude to it only because The Tribune is made its text, under the following circumstances: On the 4th of December, having heard of the outrages committed on an American steamboat by British officials at Graytown or San Juan de Nicaragua, we spoke of those outrages in the terms they deserved, drawing therefrom the natural inference that Great Britain did not mean in good faith to fulfill the stipulations of the Nicaragua Ship Canal Treaty. But the next day we received information which left no doubt on our mind that our former inference, natural and justifiable as it was, did not accord with the fact-that in fact the outrages at San Juan were not authorized nor justified by any instructions from the British Government since the Clayton Treaty was ratified, but that, on the contrary, repeated dispatches from Lord Palmerston had been transmitted to San Juan (which must have arrived there very soon after the perpetration of the outrages complained of.) ordering the British officials thereabouts to refrain from any interference with or assertion of authority over American vessels in those waters or American citizens on their shores. This information entirely changed the aspects of the case. Instead of evincing deliberate and flagrant perfidy toward our Country, in violation of a recent and solemn Treaty. the affair at San Juan was reduced in its dimensions to a mere effervescence of mortified pride and natural insolence by certain British subjects eager to vent in some way their chagrin at the surrender by their Government of the claims to dominion which they had preferred and looked to their Government to maintain. All the facts since transpired have strengthened our conviction that this is the real truth-that Great Britain does not mean to assert pretensions of sovereignty over 'San Juan' or 'Gravtown, or any part of Central America, by reason of her alleged Protectorate of ' Mosquito.' Regarding the terms and objects of the Clayton Treaty as most honorable to both parties and conducive to Human wellbeing, we are anxious to see them carried fully into effect, and rejoice at each succeeding indication that both Governments sincerely and ardently desire that result.

Now the only inconsistency between our articles of the 4th and 5th ult. respectively inheres in the facts as they were known to us on those days respectively. We spoke on the 4th precisely as the then fresh information from San Juan impelled and justified: we spoke on the 5th as the explanation of the British outrages at San Juan subsequently afforded us rendered just and proper. It would be quite as sensible and smart to attempt convicting us of inconsistency by quoting one of our Editorials on the prospects of Hungarian Independency a month before the development of Gorgey's treason and contrasting it with one written after that disastrous villainy. And the impertinences which the Review writer has grounded on his exhibition of the two passages aforesaid-his talk of "the newspaper proletaire or talking class," of being obliged "to descend from our dignity,' [!!] "the falling of The Tribune," &c .- are alike unjust and ri-

-With his succeeding pages of assumption that Lord Palmerston, Sir Henry Bulwer and other high British functionaries are in fact swindlers of the lowest gradeliars so careless of their reputation as to assert and place on record the most glaring untruths with a full knowledge that a month or two at furthest must expose them to the indignant gaze of the civilized world -we do not care to meddle. We know that this style of composition, if well garnished by bluster and rigmarole, and fortitified by a perpetual sneer at the verdancy of the innocents who suppose that Foreign Ministers and Embassadors can be anything else than thimblerigs-has a fascination for a considerable class of readers, though we had not supposed this class likely to muster strongly among the patrons of the American Whig Review!

We let all this pass, with the attacks on the two last Administrations, and the more covert attack on the present, as unfaithful to American interests and insensible to American honor. We only say in passing that these imputations are utterly unfounded. Mr. Polk did not sacrifice his Country's interests or honor in setttling the Oregon controversy on the line of 49°; on the contrary, that was a fair and proper settlement : the wrong in his case was previously seeking votes and popularity by pretending that he was for "54° 40' or fight." So of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clayton, with regard to Nicaragua; soof Messrs. Fillmore and Webster. All these Statesmen understand their Country's interests quite as well, watch for encroachments upon them as vigilantly, and are quite as tenacions of American Honor as their critic in the Review, whose entire diatribe smacks of a hereditary proclivity to annihilate the British Empire by flowers of Rhetoric and demolish English domination by liberal allowances of Billingsgate and bullyragging. We venture to say that any shrewd Briton who should read this Review diatribe would say at once and unhesitatingly-" That 'never was written by a descendant of the

gray-coats who fought us so manfully at

Bunker Hill and flogged us so fairly at Bennington and Saratoga. Men who do such deeds are never so ready to threaten them. But this must have originated with some scion of a race accustomed to revenge itself for ages of abject subjection by voluble and grandiloquent threats of the vengeance and discomfiture it might, could would or should visit upon us on some future occasion."-And he would apparently be not far wrong.

- A single point more: Great Britain

stands pledged and bound by the Clayton Treaty to a policy of non-interference and non-aggrandizement in Central America. and our Government will require of her a rigid fulfillment of the compact. But this is quite another thing from a general and ostentatious resolve to make war upon any and every European nation which shall hereafter seek to acquire territory or extend her dominion on this Continent. To put forward an assumption of guardianship over the whole Continent, and an inherent right to resent and resist any future acquisition thereon by a European power, while discussing events in Central America, is to befog and complicate a question which the Clayton Treaty has happily stripped of all embarrassments. It is to court the opposition of all Europe to our policy, when we might as easily command its countenance and support. 'The Monroe doctrine,' as it is called, when stretched as it is by this Reviewer, never was and never will be maintained by our Government at the cost of a great War; and, in view of our own successive and enormous acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New-Mexico and California, it is a palpaable absurdity. To say to Europe, ' We will · seize and acquire wherever and so fast as we can: but if you grasp another acre on this Continent, we'll flog you,' what is this but to put forth great, swelling words, such as all the world recognizes as coming off an empty stomach? Suppose Buenos Ayres should see fit to 'annex' herself to France, or England to plant a colony in Patagonia, does any man really believe that we should make either act a cause of Was with the European power thus planting its flag on this Continent ?-With what face could we do it? Where is the passage in the Law of Nations, where in the Law of Nature, which gives us a special dispensation to absorb provinces and nations, yet denies the same to others?-What gives us such special and exclusive rights on this Continent, whereof Great Britain owns a larger area than we do, or at least than we did till lately? Remember that Brazil is nearer to Europe than to us, and that we have claimed and exercised the right of colonizing a portion of the Old World, no one objecting. The whole assumption that we will flog any European Nation which extends her sway on this Continent, when no Treaty with this country is violated thereby, is simply gas, having no foundation in fact nor in right, and is utterly unworthy of a Nation which does not choose to say more than it is prepared to make good. Let us hear no more of it.

The Evening Mirror will please take notice that we do not deprecate the elaborate attempt for which the 'Silver Gray' organs and managers have been some time preparing to get the Fugitive Slave Law indorsed by the Legislature of this State. On the contrary, we are abundantly willing that such attempt should be made, as we were that the same dignitaries should undertake to extinguish Gov. Seward at Syracuse. We should certainly deprecate the devotion of any considerable share of the session to debates on subjects foreign to State Legislation, but have no sort of objection to members introducing resolves approving and sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law and asking a vote thereon. On the contrary, if we have any dear friend among the 'Silver Grays' who thinks of withholding such resolves from tenderness to our feelings, we beg him to do no such violence to his own sense of duty. Nopresent your resolves: have them duly referred and printed; and let them be made the special order in each House for the hour succeeding the election of U.S. Senator. Then let them be taken up, with any propositions of amendment, and decisively voted on. Give the balance of the day to this subject-it will be little waste of time to do so. We shall be happy to print the Yeas and Nays.

A Card.

A Card.

Mr. N. P. Willis takes this means of suggesting to Mr. E. Forrest, that the innocence of a lady—(the vindication of the bonor of Mrs. Forrest)—is a cause now pending in the Courts of Law; and submits this question to Mr. Forrest, whether, in proper deference to a woman, as well as to justice—both he and Mr. Willis being necessary parties to the coming trials-the rights of the lady should not be first attended to, without the risk of being delayed or defeated by lesser differences between Mr. Willis and himself. Mr. Willis suggests to Mr. Forrest that the profane,

willie on meeting him recently in a public street—the dis-turbance of an audience of a crowded Theater, on the same events g, by loud and offensive braggadocios and conspicu-ous gestures and head-shakings—and the thus annoying and terrifying Mr. Willis's wife, the only lady who had accompanied him to the Theater, or who was under his charge at the time)—are needless inflictions upon the puband upon those innocent of offense against Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Wills suggests also, that, although the term for which Mr. Forrest was "bound over to keep the peace" has just expired, yet the above mentioned unprovoke fillities are steps very close upon crimes punished by the Penitentiary-out of which, it is important to Mrs. Forres' that Mr. Forrest should be kept, if possible, till his accusa-tions against her have had a fair hearing, and her innocence

A NEGRO DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY .- The Univer. sity of Heidelberg has conferred the degree of D. D. on JOHN WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New-York, a black a Roman Catholic priest and author of sundry works on theological subjects. Mr. Pennington is the first man of color who has received such an honor. At the last dates he was in London, about to leave for Heidelberg to receive his diploma.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Seventh Page.

Abstract of the State Controller's Report. The Annual Report of the Controller is in print.
The several funds belonging to the State, referred to in the Report, are the General, Canal, Literature, Common School, United States De-posit, Bank and certain Trust Funds, as also the Sinking Fund, established for the payment of the Public Debts.

Public Debts.

The amount of revenue for the General Fund for the fiscal year was eight hundred and eightyone thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents. Amount of drafts eight hundred and twenty six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and twenty nine cents, leaving a balance 30th of September last, of fifty four thousand five hundred and twenty one dollars,

and eight cents.

The balance in the Treasury on 30th Sebtember, 1849, was \$471,725 57. The amount received from all sources during the year, excepting Canal Fund, was \$2,535,354 30, giving a total of \$3,007,079 87

The surplus on hand, on the 30th of September, 1849, was \$113,279 22, showing that the ordinary expenditures exceeded the receipts of the last year by \$58,757 94.

The amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury

for the same period was \$2,490,147 50 leaving a balance on hand Sept. 30th, of \$508,932 25.

The estimated revenue applicable for the ordioary expenses of government for the fiscal year commencing 1st Oct. last, is \$672,630 57.

The estimated expenditures for the same period, The gross revenue of the Canal for the fiscal

year was \$3,486,172 30, an increate of \$43,265 08 ver the preceding year.

The entire State debt, exclusive of contingen-

The entire State debt, exclusive of contingen-cies, is \$22,532,802 40.

The amount of the General Fund State debt is \$6,359 693 32.

The amount of the Canal debt chargeable on the

same fund, is \$16,171,109 16.

The capital of the Literature Fund is \$272,

880 12: the revenue, \$57,948 12: the amount of expenditure, \$43,869 59.

The capital of the Common School Fund is \$2,-23; the revenue, \$463,554 13; the expen-

diture, \$326,030 06.
The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is \$4,014,520 73. The revenue \$269,141 68. The expenditures \$260,228 04.

Debt of the Bank Fund, on the 30th of Septembyr, \$656,454 79. Aggregate contribution by the several banks, pledged for the principal and interest of the above stock, \$994,225 60.

The Mariners Fund amounts to \$154,223 79.
The present number of chartered banks in the state is 73. Aggregate amount of their capital, \$27,664,860. Circulation, \$20,669,178 50. Free banks, are 136. The whole amount of notes is sued to them, outstanding first December last, was \$14,203,115, for the redemption of which the Comptroller holds securities to the amount of

The total amount of real and personal estate in the state is \$724.874,293. The total amount of taxes is \$6,312,787.33.

Maryland Referm Convention.

The Convention at Annapolis have instructed the Commettee to report a clause disfranchising all connected with Duels—in case of death to make the offense murder in the first degree, and giving all the property of the survivor to the wi-

Ohio Convention.

The sections to empower the Legislature to repeal the charter of all corporations, past as well as present, without compensation, was virtually defeated by referring it back to the Committee Some of the Democrate voted with the White Some of the Democrats voted with the Whige, and it is now evident action cannot pass in any

XXXIst CONGRESS Second Session

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Mr. Houston, of Texas, appeared.
Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented a petition
from citizens of Albany County, New-York, stating they are patentees and inventors under United States laws, and suffer great loss and injury in consequence of the introduction of produce manu-factured in Canada and the British Provinces, by

factured in Canada and the British Provinces, by their inventions. He obtained leave to withdraw for purpose of reference in the House, petitions of citizens of Long Island in favor of Beacon at entrance of Sag Harbor.

Mr. CLEMENS of Als. presented the petition of James Robertson, asking a Special Committee to examine the injury done him by order of the Senate in imprisoning him on a charge of assaulting Mr. CLAY during last Winter.

Mr. HALE of N. H. with the view of getting rid of the subject, moved the prayer of the petitioner

of the subject, moved the prayer of the petitioner be rejected. Carried, Yeas 19—Nays 17. Numerous petitions and reports were presented. Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to regulate the mode

f taking testimony in cases of contested elec-Mr. Berrian, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to authorise Notaries Pub-lic in the District of Columbia to certify oaths,

acknowledgements, &c. in certain cases. A large number of unimportant Bills, of which previous notice was given, introduced and re-Mr. DAYTON of N. J. called up the bill to change

the time for holding U. S. Circuit and District Courts in western and eastern Circuits of the

District of Pennsylvania.

After explanation, the engrossment of the Bill was ordered, and Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky., moved to take up the House Resolution authorizing assignment of Military Bounty Land Warrants.

After a debate, the motion was withdrawn for the present. the present.

The Bill to ascertain and settle private Land

Claims in California, was taken up.

Mr. Gwis commenced speaking in opposition to
Mr. Benton's amendment, but the noise and confusion was so great in the Senate, that several Senators demanded that order be preserved. The Chair rapped several times with the gavel.

The confusion continued.

Mr. FOOTE asked, was there no special remedy?

The Chair said there was; to call Senators by

name to order.

Mr. Foote said he would be sorry to call any one to order by name—and would be particularly sorry to call by name the Senator from Texas, (Houston,) who has made his first appearance

to-day.
Order being restored, Mr. Gwin delivered a written speech in support of his bill, and in opposition to Mr. Benton's amendment. He related the history, nature, and number of private land claims in California, pointed out defects of Mr. Benton's plans and the advantages of his own.

Mr. BENTON replied, stating again all the objections to Mr. Gwin's bill, and the superiority of his own. Without concluding, he gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. BAYLY from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriation severally for the support of the West Point Academy; for payment of Revolutionary and other pennsy, for payment of Nevy pensions; for ex-penses of the Indian Department and the service of the Post-Office for the year ending June, 1852. Referred to the Committe of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Firch introduced a bill providing for the

location of military bounty land warrants, where the same have been erroneously located.

Mr. Goodenow introduced a bill granting pub-lic lands to Maine for the purpose of aiding the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Hailreed. Both referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STANTON (of Tenn.) introduced a joint resoution directing the payment of the awards made by the Board of Commission appointed under the Treaty with Mexico. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. Jones called for the regular order, it being

Mr. 405ES caned for the regular order, it being the New Hampshire contested election case. Mr. R. H. STANTON, (Ky.) as this was the Anni-versary of the Battle of New Orleans, moved the House adjourn. It would descorate the day to do business

The Question was taken-Yeas, 94; Nays, 88. The House adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock, amid much hilarity. Several cried out three cheers for Jackson.

Nearly all the members surrounded Ransom

building Associations.

Mr. GUINNIF introduced resolutions calling on
Congress to give the public land to actual settlers
—which were laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY. Mr. Varnum presented a petition from the Superior Court of the city of New-York relative to the Courts in that city.

Mr. O. Allen gave notice of a bill for the alteration of the charter of the city of Buffalo.

Mr. Gregory gave notice of a bill for the relief of the few remaining Volunteers of the New-York regiment.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
The rules were reported and adopted. A petition was presented "to build additional docks in the East River."

Mr. Johnson gave notice of bills to impose tolls on freight transported on Hailroads—to confer ju-risdiction on County Courts in special cases—to change the law in relation to assessment and col-lection of taxes—to authorize a stay of proceed-

Mr. BEERMAN gave notice of a bill amending

the birth, marriage and death registry. Mr. More-GAN of a bill to amend the act incorporating the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company. Mr.

CARROLL of a bill to provide for the formation of

ings in certain cases.

Mr. Ronisson gave notice of a bill to tax incor porate companies.

Mr. Ferris gave notice of a bill for the repeal of the New School law.

Mr. Le Roy of a bill to amend the revised Statutes in relation to the property of clergymen.

Mr. BURROUGHS of a bill granting divorces on

certain conditions.

Mr. Macomberof a bill to incorporate the Union

Aid Society of the City of New-York.

The annual report of the State Treasurer was received and ordered printed. The Secretary of State transmitted a report of the state of Normal Schools. Mr. Lewis gave notice of a bill to equalize taxation in this State.

From the South-Florida Legislature, &c.

No mail to night south of Mobile.

The Legislature of Florida have passed resolu-tions declaring that the perpetuity of the Union depends on the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law-that in case of its repeal or essential modification it shall become the duty of the State authorities to assemble the people in convention to defend their violated rights. That Florida in acquiescing in the Compromise Measures has gone to a point beyond which she could not go gone to a point beyond which she could not go with honor. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in spite of all the injustice of the pass we will achieve to the Union, if the Northern States cease from further aggression on our peculiar rights, and observe the obligations of the federal compact.

H. B. Kimbrough of Columbus, Georgia, has been agreeded at Macounh, charged with righting

been arrested at Macomb, charged with robbing the Mail package containing \$6,000 mailed at Cheraw on 29th Nov. \$5,300 has been recovered.

Illinois Legislature.

Governor French sent a message to the Illinois Legislature to-day. He represents the accraing revenue as more than sufficient to meet the current demands of the Treasury. The public debt of the State and the Canal debt make the entire debt \$16.627,509; unsold Canal lands are expected to realize \$4,000,000. He is for Homestead Exemption, declares against all Bank charters, reemption, declares against all Bank charters, re-commends the acceptance of Holbrook & Co.'s conditional surrender of charter to build the Cen-tral Hailroad, and its disposal to the company that offers the best terms. He speaks favorably of the Compromise measures, and says that they will be faithfully observed and obeyed, as the only means of restoring and preserving harmony, by the people of Illinois.

A bill was introduced to repeal the Holbrook

Charter. The river is free of ice.

Loss of a British Ship.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The ship Lord Sandon, from Liverpool, with a cargo of five thousand sacks of salt, has been wrecked near Savannah. Vessel a total loss.

Others and crew asyed.

Officers and crew saved. Glass Manufacture.

W. W. Fish, the leading Real Estate Broker in this city, has completed a contract with the Portsmouth Dry Dock Co. of Ohio, to establish a large Manufactory of Glass in all its branches, upon the property, which will be capable of employing 1,000 persons, and probably greatly enhance its value.

Anti-Fugitive Slave Law State Convention.
FIRST DAY-Mouning Session.

Correspondence of The Tribune. MR. GREELEY: The State Convention of the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, opened this morning at 10 o'clock, at the City Hall, in this city. The attendance was quite as large as is usual on such occasions, in the morning. Among those from abroad were Gerrit Smith, (not in the house.) J. C. Hathaway, Wm. R. Smith, Rev. James Gregg, Lyndon King, Daniel Allen, Samuel Thomas, &c. There were several ladies precent—several from Cazenovia, whose intelligent countenances soon become familiar, as they are al-ways agreeable to those who attend Conventions

ere, whose object is Freedom.

At about 10 o'clock, Rev. Samuel J. May called the Convention to order, and on his motion, Dr. LYMAN CLARY of Syracuse was chosen temporary Chairman. John Thomas and W. L. Crandal were chosen Secretaries of the temporary organi

On motion, S. J. May, C. A. Wheaton, J. W. Loguen, W. R. Smith and J. C. Hathaway were appointed a Committee to report the names of

The Committee reported in part, as follows: For President.—Dr. LYMAN CLARY of Syracuse.
For Secretaries.—J. C. Hathaway of Ontario,
George B. Vashon of Syracuse, W. L. Crandal of

Syracuse.

Rev. J. W. Loguen moved a Business Committee of five. Adopted.

Messrs. Gerrit Smith, Charles A. Wheaton, C. P. Grosvener, S. J. May, and David Allen, were appointed the business Committee.

On motion, Charles A. Wheaton of Onondags, Why. B. Smith of Wayne Saynel Thomas of

On motion, Charles A. Wheaton of Onondaga, Wm. R. Smith of Wayne, Samuel Thomas of Madison, Asa D. Wing of Oswego, and Joseph C. Hathaway of Ontario, were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Prayer by Rev. J. R. Johnson.

The Business Committee retired, and Mr. Vashon was called for.

shon was called for.

Mr. VASHON responded. He went on to speak
to the question which had been so often asked—
What has the North to do with the question of
Slavery? This question was answered by the
Fugitive Slave Law—a law which turns the
whole North into a Slave Hunting Ground. He
referred in glowing and exultant terms to the
overwhelming and enthusiastic reception, gives
last evening to William L. Chaplin, as a testimonial of the character of the pseule of Syrauss. last evening to William L. Chaplin, as a testimonial of the character of the people of Syracuse, which was a sure presage that his own residence would be pleasant. [Mr. V. is a colored young man about 27—has opened a Law Office in Syracuse—and is recently from Pittsburgh.]

Mr. V. continued: Our education (at the North) forbids that we execute a law reducing men from freedom to bondage. Our religion forbids it. The religion we profess directs us to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to succor the distresses. It nowhere teaches cruelty. Once, cities were a

nowhere teaches cruelty. Once, cities were nowhere teaches cruelty. Once, cities were a "refuge;" again, churches were a security to him who had committed crime. But let no spot in Republican America be deemed sacred or a security for so horrible a crime as Slavery! But there was hope. Vermont has shown to the world that Liberty is as dear and Despotism as detestable to the Green Mountain boys of 1850 as they were to their fathers of '76. [Loud cheering.] He referred to the pretense that the Union is in danger. It is a humbur. They are trying ing.] He referred to the pretense that the Union is in danger. It is a humbug. They are trying to get up a National Party on that issue. But they will have their labor for their pains. It is a false issue. The whole North love the Union, but they love Liberty and Justice, and these they will never surrender. The only real issue is between Liberty and Despotism—between Christianity and Crime. He quoted the issue as stated by Whittier, in his "Verses for the Times." He rejoiced at this Convention, as one of the cheering signs of the times. It was one of the movements which will show to the world that we despise the voice of Man, when that voice contemns the voice of God. [Mr. V. was repeatedly cheered, and sat down amid the applause of the as-dience.]

On motion, at 12 the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P.M.

Halloway, member from Dutchess Co and congratulated him on his recent marriage to a lady of Maryland. W. H. C. Hosmer, of Avon, is announced to deliver a course of lectures before the Young Men's Association of Cleveland.